

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XVI.

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CARLISLE TALKS BACK

AND DISPOSES OF THE CRITICISMS
OF HIS CENSORS.

The Chairmanships Given to the Old Members According to Precedent of Whom the Greater Portion Were from the South—Proposed Legislation—Buckner and Bland.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—Speaker Carlisle, during the past five weeks has been under constant mental and physical strain, and he will occupy himself during the holidays reading between 600 and 700 letters that he has been unable to open during the past month. The speaker feels satisfied with his arrangements of the committees. He says he has no doubt that many members are disappointed at places assigned them, and in some cases, possibly, injustice may have been done, but he feels that he has discharged the duty to the best of his ability, and he is sure that no pains were spared to arrange representation for the best interests of the country and the party.

"The first thing that I did in the formation of the committees," said Mr. Carlisle, "was to learn all that I could about the 177 members of the house, to ascertain the antecedents of each of the new men, his age, occupation, previous legislative experience, etc. I had to call upon the old members of each delegation. I put the names of every new member upon a wide sheet of paper and opposite the name I filed in all that I could learn about them. Then I blocked out the committees, in a majority of instances choosing the chairman first and filling in the membership afterward, although I often had the list of members of a committee written out before the chairman was selected. Well, I had to go over those lists scores of times, before reaching a final decision. Oftentimes I would find that the geographical arrangement of a committee was bad when the personnel seemed perfect. Again, when the geographical representation was correct the personal unfitness of the arrangement seemed manifest. Often the change of one man involved as much as three hours' labor in symmetrically filling the vacancies caused by the transfer of the district. I saw that there were fifty-four democrats who could only be given places on one committee, and twenty-four republicans who must fare in like manner. The minority representation of the republicans, of course, made it easier for me to discriminate there.

WHY THE CHAIRMANSHIPS WENT SOUTH.

"There is a custom here, which, by long usage, has almost become law; that old members shall be given the chairmanships. I have no doubt that some of the new members would have made more efficient chairmen than several of the older ones I selected; still, had I broken the rule in one instance, I should have been obliged to do it in others, and, by so doing, appointing Mr. Nease of Illinois, chairman of the committee on enrolled bills, a place which is of no importance save as giving him a clerk, a new member, to his chairmanship. There was another difficulty with which I had to contend," continued the speaker. "The southern states, as a rule, elected old members, and to the old members the chairmanships had to go. I see that I am criticised for giving the south twenty-eight of the fifty-five chairmanships. If Mr. Critic will pause to compare the proportion of democratic representatives from the southern states with those of the democrats in all the other sections of the country, he will find that the south has by no means been favored. Take, for example, the state of Alabama. It has eight representatives all of whom, excepting Pryor, were old members of the house, and he is an ex-member of the senate. Remember that the representatives having previously served in the house were those from whom the list of chairmen had to be made. "Now, let us take the state of New York. Of its twenty-one democratic representatives all but nine were new members, and I gave the state seven chairmanships. Alabama received two, Tennessee has three chairmanships, Pennsylvania four, and the proportion of old members in the Pennsylvania delegation is much less than those from Tennessee; so it is in almost every case."

BUCKNER AND BLAND.

"I see that you are criticised for having made Buckner chairman of the banking and currency committee and Bland chairman of coinage, weights and measures, the impression being that Buckner is hostile to the national banks and Bland in favor of continuing the coining of the buzzard dollar."

"I do not think the country need be alarmed by the assignment of those gentlemen to the positions they hold," answered Mr. Carlisle. "I talked with both of them before they were appointed, and I know how they feel on financial subjects. Neither Mr. Buckner nor Bland will do anything hostile to the financial interests of the country. Mr. Buckner was well-made chairman of the banking and currency committee by Mr. Randall in the forty-fifth congress, when the greenback craze was at its height, and I do not remember that the 'business interests' complained. He was re-appointed by Mr. Randall in the forty-sixth congress, and it would have been very poor taste on my part to refuse to follow the precedent thus established. I feel quite sure that no legislation hostile to the national banking system will be reported from the committee on banking and currency. Before I made up this committee I read in the New York Commercial Bulletin interviews with many of the most prominent bankers and financiers of that city in relation to the best means of relieving the national banks. I was surprised to find that the widest difference of opinion prevailed, and I imagined that the members of the banking and currency committee will not recommend any legislation on this subject until they learn from the best sources what is the wisest course to follow. Mr. Bland's appointment does not necessarily mean the continued coining of silver, either. I think that both Mr. Buckner and Mr. Bland will act conservatively."

THE MEANING OF FRANK HURD.

In relation to the story that the Ohio democrats had protested against placing Frank Hurd on the ways and means committee, the speaker said that he had never heard from any person a single objection to Mr. Hurd's appointment. The speaker's idea of the true way to relieve the national banks is to widen the channels of their exports, thereby increasing the revenue and so providing a valid payment of the public debt. He does not believe that a reduction in duties would be followed by a general increase of imports and corresponding increase of revenue. He thinks the ways and means committee is organized upon a conservative revenue reform basis, and the only member of the committee who will be willing to go to extremes is Mills, of Texas. Hurd has pulled in his horns, and while in the abstract he is a free trader, the speaker thinks he will act for the present conservatively. Mr. Hurd has decided not to introduce the bill for free wool that he prepared at the beginning of the session.

"How sweeping is the tariff bill, now being written by Mr. Morrison?"

"No one can tell. All the reductions to be recommended by the committee will be in one single bill, which will have the unanimous support of the majority of the ways and means committee. The programme also is to have the united support of the majority in

AMERICAN PORK.

THE IRE OF DR. DELMERS FULLY AROUSED.

He Accuses the Celebrated French Scientist of Lying in Order to Secure the Exemption of American Pork From French Markets—The Trade in Chicago—Other Matters of Note.

CHICAGO, December 27.—The statement made by M. Paul Bert, as contained in a Paris cable dispatch published this morning, in which he professes to quote from the report of Dr. H. J. Delmers, of the United States bureau of agriculture, to the effect that diseased and dying hogs passed through the stockyards at Chicago daily, and were sold cheap and shipped to Bordeaux and Havre, has drawn out a letter of protest from Dr. Delmers. He declares the statement of M. Bert to be, not only a perversion of the facts, but a falsehood. His official report to the commissioner of agriculture, contained all he had ever had to offer concerning the transportation of diseased or dead hogs, and there he simply called attention to their transportation to the rendering tanks, entirely distinct from the packing house, as affording a means of spreading the hog cholera, which prevailed in 1878 and 1879. Dr. Delmers declares that the regulations of the Chicago stockyards are such as to render it absolutely impossible for dead hogs to be smuggled into them, and should an animal die in the yard it is at once delivered to the soap greaser establishment outside the yards and cannot possibly get into the packing houses.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

Deaths from Snowdrifts and Accidents from Other Causes.

DENVER, December 27.—A dispatch to the Republican from Alma, Cal., says the snowdrifts near Montezuma on Monday carried John Headstrom, John Ahlstrom and John Ling, three miners half a mile down the mountain. Ahlstrom and Ling were found yesterday badly frozen and will probably die. Headstrom, who is still missing, must have been killed.

HELENA, Montana, December 27.—A special dispatch to the Herald from Bazemore says: John A. Clark was hanged in the jail here at 11:30 to-day, for the murder of Thomas Rogers in June last. He died protesting his innocence. Frank Young who was to have been hanged here to-day for the murder of Daniel McCarty, has been reprieved by the president to allow his case to come before the supreme court.

BUFFALO, December 27.—A terrible gas explosion occurred in a restaurant here to-night. Workmen had been fixing a leak in the street, and one of the stop cocks under the sidewalk was left half opened. The gas which escaped ignited by a lamp. The headwaiter, William Purcell, was knocked senseless and received internal injuries. Charles Richards, second cook, was seriously cut in the head and body. Mrs. James Annis and Mary Hirmanic, waitresses, were badly cut on the head and body. The dining room, bar and fixtures were almost totally destroyed. The building extends from Main to Washington streets, and scarcely a window on either side escaped. The loss is between \$8,000 and \$9,000.

CINCINNATI, December 27.—The body of a man was found among the willows beside a little stream near Cummingsville, to-day. A rope was about his neck and his tongue protruded. The body had been identified as that of William H. Kirk, dealer in land, but lately dead horses. He lived on Seventh street in this city, and was undoubtedly murdered for money.

ALBANY, N. Y., December 27.—Private dispatches from Hanover, Germany, state that Colonel Henry R. Rathbone killed his wife and committed suicide. The deceased were connected with two of the most prominent families here. Mrs. Rathbone was a daughter of ex-United States Senator Ira Harris.

MAN AND A BOY.

The Story of a Mysterious Couple in Macao—Trying to Steal Money.

Special to the Constitution.

MACON, Ga., December 27.—A few minutes before the Georgia train left the carshed last night a negro about 20 years of age entered it with a ticket for Millerville. He exhibited considerable money, and when he started for the train he was followed by a notorious character and ex-convict named Bill Wynn. Both entered the car, and when seated Wynn made an effort to get the money. The boy fearing that he would do so quickly tossed a part of it out of the window. Wynn did not see this but continued to use every effort to get the money. Finally he persuaded the boy to take a walk with him below the shed. Officer Garfield knowing the character of the ex-convict, kept his eye on the couple, watching them for some distance, and soon had a clear view of the boy. Wynn was seen to return alone with clothes muddy. This created suspicion. He was watched and was seen to enter the yard, and look for something. Officer Garfield went to him, and Wynn said he was looking for a twenty-four dollar gold piece he had lost. He was arrested and taken to the barracks. On being searched the boy's hat and ticket were found on him. He was placed in a cell. The officers fearing the boy had been foully dealt with instituted a search, and with lanterns looked in the marshy place beyond the railroad tracks. Nothing was seen or heard of him. The affair was beginning to assume a mysterious aspect. The officers remained and nothing more was heard of him this morning about when the boy put in an appearance with torn clothes, covered with mud and went at once to the yard to look for the money he had thrown out of the window the night before. He told Officer Garfield that the man Wynn had walked with him to a spot, and with pistol, demanded the money. He was searched by him and when it was found that he did not have the money he swore he would kill him. He told him he had thrown it in a yard. Wynn told him if he left the place he would kill him, and himself came to the yard for the money, where he was arrested. The money, amounting to \$5, had been found by Officer Garfield and saved for him.

READING, PA., December 27.—A petition requesting congress to prevent the importation into this country of foreign laborers under contracts made abroad, is being circulated, and is receiving many signatures of working men throughout this section.

TORONTO, December 27.—The trade press of Frank O. Nash, of Weymouth, the schedule shows the liabilities to be \$160,000; assets \$82,000.

BOSTON, December 27.—The Union Market national bank of Watertown has voted to pass its dividend, due January 1st, as a conservative measure. The Journal says: There are rumors abroad concerning the financial integrity of the concern, but the directors state that the assets are sufficient to meet all claims. The trouble has been caused by the withdrawal of President George N. Marsh, who owed the bank \$40,000. A careful inspection of the securities is to be made, so that the stockholders shall have a clear statement of the bank's affairs. Its capital is \$200,000.

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PITTSBURG, Pa., December 27.—The miners in the Connellsville coke regions met at Scottdale to-day, and after passing a series of resolutions denouncing the Hungarian rebellion, appointed a committee to prepare a petition to congress requesting the passage of some law against the whole-blooded rebels of Silesia. Approximately three thousand employees of the National Tube Works company of McKeesport decided not to accept the reduction of 12½ to 25 per cent in their wages after January 1st. The mills will now probably continue operations all the winter.

CHICAGO, December 27.—The American fire insurance company of this city, which was organized in 1855, has decided to retire from business on January 1, 1884. Its outstanding risks, to the amount of \$73,377,000, have been assumed by the Home insurance company of New York.

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BOSTON, December 27.—In the insolvency case of

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

SHORT TALKS WITH THE SCRIBES OF THE COUNTY PRESS.

The Support Due the County Paper—A Lost Balloon—Gypsies Quarrelling—Two Rites Cut in Two—A Large Yield of Pork in Douglas—A Remarkable Ear of Corn.

The Georgia papers are coming in this week on the half shell. Just how much turkey the editors of the state have laid away is something past finding out, but the wine vat is still full, the men who manipulate the quill having given taken the pledge. As a new year will be ushered in next week, it is one thing which no intelligent citizen should forget, and that is to place his name on the list of this county paper, with a paid up subscription of one year. The home paper fills a field which no city journal pretends to reach, beside it is the part of patriotism to support home industries. For all matters of county and municipal politics, local improvements, the thousand local matters which are of great moment to each locality, the home paper is the advocate and the organ. No village town can hope to be included in the list of prosperous communities in which a local paper does not exist, whose columns are not filled with advertisements and whose subscription list does not show the names of all the intelligent citizens. After having performed this duty in the interest of home, the intelligent citizen can obtain the news of the world at large by subscribing for THE CONSTITUTION, the paper which never gets left in a news venture.

General E. P. Alexander is spending the holidays with his family in Augusta. He is busily engaged at North Island, on the Carolina coast, which he owns and is fitting up as a summer retreat for his family. He is also giving a considerable part of his time to the work and plans before the capital commission.

There was a balloon picked up on Mr. David Dickson's plantation, in Hancook, one day last week. It was well preserved, but no mark on it to indicate from whence it came.

News from Tifton says that the party of English gypsies who have been fortune telling and horse trading through southern Georgia, recently kicked up a row between the themselves, and procured twelve or thirteen warrants and employed two lawyers, the total cost running up towards \$200. They left several horses and mules as security, but after getting as far as Alapaha they were advised to procure a warrant, which they placed in the hands of Sheriff Rutherford, who came and got the horses Tuesday. The case will be re-opened and will likely go before the grand jury at the next term of the superior court.

A daughter of Hon. William Branch, ex-representative from Irwin, was married to David Gibbs, on Wednesday, 19th instant.

Sparta Ishmelite: Monday last Mr. W. W. Stevens, near Mayfield, and his wife, Mrs. Harris, got into a difficulty with Mr. Hines, who shot the breast. The trouble grew out of the misplacing of a sack of corn or meal. Mr. Harris is painfully hurt, but he was resting well yesterday at two o'clock and his friends are entertained that his wound will not prove fatal.

Mr. Wm. Warren, dropped dead in the store of Mr. John Stansel, about seven miles from Sparta.

Two negroes on the place of Mr. Wm. Archer, in Hancock, got into a difficulty the other day; one of the party was seriously if not fatally cut across the breast, two or three of his ribs being cut in two, and it is thought he cannot live. The party that did the cutting has left for a time.

The Sparta Ishmelite is said, will suspend publication,

Douglasville Star: Mr. J. P. White, one of Douglas county's most wealthy farmers, has a fine farm and butchered five thousand three hundred and sixty-two pounds of pork. This at seven cents a pound, would bring three hundred and seventy-five dollars, or ten cents to the pound, or ten bushels of cotton. We do not know the cost of raising this pork, but will venture the assertion that it was not near so much as it would have been to have raised enough cotton to have purchased the meat. Mr. White, in our opinion, has set a good example of purity, and we would be pleased to see more of our enterprising farmers follow his example. Plenty of hog and hominy will solve the problem of the prosperity of the south.

Mr. Kelly, a gentleman who has for some time been in Dawson county, in the mining districts, but a native of Massachusetts and thoroughly conversant with mining in all its branches, is now inspecting some mica beds in Oconee county, and will also look at some plumbago mines before he leaves.

Douglasville Monitor: Mr. Frank Graham brought to this office, last Tuesday, a remarkable ear of corn. It was a small, well filled ear, with four cobs unfiled clinging to it, and even where the cobs were on the corn it did not seem to injure it, as it was as well developed there as anywhere else.

George Griffith is one of the most progressive farmers in the neighborhood of Danielsville. He has eight or ten acres of clover up nicely, and intends to sow a large quantity. This is a stop in the right direction, as it is one of the best paying crops you can raise.

Walton News: A young lady in this country was dissatisfied at the result of the fence-cutting, held in August last. She was determined not to be out, and has married a Morgan county man, where the stock law is in full blast.

Mr. A. E. Sturgis, of Thomson, Georgia, writes to THE CONSTITUTION:

Since the publication of your correspondent as to my experiments of sowing peas in the fall with my oats, I have been doored with letters in reference to the same, knowing I can reach more of those seeking information through your paper than any other channel in the state. I ask a short space to give my experiments and success in sowing and raising peas in my harvest fields. As soon as the land gets too cold to germinate the peas, I sow them broadcast with my oats, using one to two bushels per acre, and when the grain is ripe, I turn the grain to fertility of land. I enrich them with fifteen to twenty five bushels per acre of cotton seed sown broadcast, as deep as I can under topsoil, as deep as I can, leaving a heavy crop of vegetable matter in vines, leaves and roots to enrich my land. They are by far the cheapest and best fertilizer we can use. You wish to know how to raise them? Turn the grain to the earth to more than morning, and you will have a good stand the next spring without sowing. While I often make partial failures where I plant peas in my cornfield, I have had a good stand in the fall, if you wish to use them for hay, they are ready by the last of July, which is a late date with us. While I prefer to expose my land to the hot rays of the autumn sun or rob it of all it makes by cutting the vines for hay, notwithstanding I have seen some well written arguments trying to keep the land less nothing by cutting the vines as the costs more than compensated the earth for its loss.

I sow the early German oat which ripens three to four weeks earlier than the winter oat, the same time and takes equally as well and has never rusted on my land in four years sowing. I have sown peas with the rustproof oats and they did well.

Lillian Maud furnishes to the Georgia Gossip department a charming little composition on "A Spray of Mignonette."

I gaze upon the tiny flowers,
Their dainty bloom and fragrance flown;

I live a dream of other hours,
When hope and love were all my own.

A simple act it was to you—
A passing wind soon to forget;

You gave me dimpled o'er with dew,
This faded spray of mignonette.

You held the treasure lightly—
A pretty flower and nothing more;

But o'er its dust I hear again
Each loving word you whispered o'er.

The many joys that life can give,
May leave me without regret;

But love itself could not outlive
This faded spray of mignonette.

Athens Banner: On the Etowah river, above Cartersville, Ga., is a vein of gold which, for extent and richness, is exceeded by few, if any, mines

in the United States. The vein is double. One vein is 200 feet wide, every inch of which shows gold. Some of the veins \$10 per ton. The veins range in thickness from 50 to 200 feet, varying in thickness from four to twenty-one feet. This vein extends three miles through the company's property and yields from \$10,000 to \$100,000 worth of gold per month. About 300 stamps are now running, and a quantity of machinery is on the ground ready to put up and start. The vein is 100 feet thick, \$1 per ton.

The company owning and working it is known as the Franklin and McDonald company.

REV. SAM P. JONES.

Bis Christmas Experience at the Georgia Orphans Home.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., December 27.—Wife and I spent yesterday afternoon and last night at the Orphans Home, Decatur, Ga. It was a glad, happy day to the orphan children. The forty orphans were each provided with a present which could make a more Christ-like gift for them. Toys, confectioneries, fireworks, etc., in superabundance. These things they did enjoy greatly. The home party was stocked with a large grain ever, and the appearance now is very flattering. There has been falling a very warm rain for nearly a week which is so much in favor of the grain crop.

Watkinsville, Ga.

WATKINSVILLE, December 27.—There is a very large hog raising in small grain of every kind. The pigs are growing rapidly on the short grass crop of 4,000 pounds of corn per acre. The hogs are fed on a large grain ever, and the appearance is very flattering. There has been falling a very warm rain for nearly a week which is so much in favor of the grain crop.

Cartersville, Georgia.

CARTERSVILLE, December 27.—Mr. W. J. Fordham a few days ago, killed six hogs that weighed 2,015 pounds, and has seven others that will turn out as much more, thus getting from thirteen hogs over 4,000 pounds of pork. Mr. Fordham is a success as a hog farmer, and his hogs are the best in the county.

Mr. Fordham delighted with the trip to the Home. All the children, after supper, came into the sitting room to listen to the phantom party. We made glad that there was such a charity in Georgia.

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THE RAILROADS.

THE HEADLIGHTS RUNNING INTO ATLANTA.

New South Carolina Railroad Law—Charges of Discrimination Against Augusta—Transferring At Memphis—Suits Against Railroads—Other Railroad News of Importance.

By the completion of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis road, Memphis is cutting into the sugar and molasses trade of New Orleans.

The opening of the Northeastern road, from New Orleans has led to a war on passenger rates between the Northeastern, Louisville and Nashville and Illinois Central railroad, and there is every prospect that before another month is over visitors to the New Orleans carnival can get tickets for little or nothing.

PROBABLY the fastest train in this country is the New York and Philadelphia express on the Pennsylvania railroad, which makes the run of eighty-eight and four-tenths miles in one hour and fifty-two minutes, including three stops, or at the rate of forty-seven and eight-tenths miles per hour. From Germantown Junction to Jersey city, eighty-one miles and ten-tenths miles, the run is made in one hour and forty minutes, including one stop, or at the rate of fifty and five-tenths miles per hour.

Suits Against Railroads.

Special to The Constitution.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., December 27.—Armistice Moore has instituted suit against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway for \$15,000 for injuries received; and B. B. Williams has brought suit against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia for a like amount, also for injuries received.

Discriminating Against Augusta.

Special to The Constitution.
ATLANTA, Dec. 27.—The committee of merchants appointed by the commercial club to confer with the railroad companies in regard to the freight rates and the proposed fare to New Orleans is discriminated against, and that the pledge made to the same committee in Baltimore has not been kept. The merchants claim that the trade of Augusta has been greatly injured by this. The pressure was particularly vigorous upon the milling men and dealers in grain.

Transferring in Memphis.

From the Memphis Appeal.
A large amount of work has lately been done by the railroads at McGee station, two miles east of the city, where the Memphis and Charleston and the Springfield, Kansas City and Memphis railroads connect. The connection was made in order to make it easy for the latter road to transfer shipments of bulk, grain and meat destined for northern points, and although the work has not yet been completed, a great deal of this transhipping has already been done.

Four acres of ground have been put under cultivation, and by the 1st of January next all the work now under way will be completed, grading and buildings.

A platform 20 feet wide by 290 feet long has already been constructed, with a platform one end.

There is also a holding yard 30 by 50 feet in size. Workmen are now busy digging for a turntable. Two tracks, one belonging to the Memphis and Charlestown, and the other to the Kansas City road, will be laid parallel with each other for a distance of 300 feet. The former track will be five feet lower than that of the Kansas City road, so that the grain may be dumped from one road to the other without the use of a lift truck.

The work on the road has far been very slow, but is now being pushed rapidly, as it is necessary to perfect these arrangements once on account of the increasing volume of business.

The New South Carolina Railroad Law.

From the Augusta Evening News.

Owing to the many amendments made to the bill in the senate, the public, no doubt, have a very imperfect idea of the effect of the new bill as passed on the railroad law as it now stands.

The following synopsis of the law gives a clear and intelligible account of the changes which have been made in the law and their effect on the railroads and on the public:

All provisions of the late bill giving the commission power to fix rates are repealed. The railroads are to submit their rates to the commission for approval or modification before putting them into effect. If the commission approves, they go into effect at once; if the commission disapproves, they are to be submitted to the chief justice. The evidence taken before the commission is submitted to him and he must decide the case with the aid of his associates. In case of a tie in the pendency of the appeal, the rates in force at the time the change was proposed by the roads shall remain in force and be enforced until the time the law is enacted and adopted.

The rates to be submitted to the commission by the roads include through and joint rates. The commission has the right to consider the rates of the roads in making its determination of discrimination to change them to just and reasonable rates if the roads refuse to consent to such modifications if they can appeal to the courts in the manner provided above. The attorney general conducts the cases for the commission.

The actions against discrimination remain in the law. Provisions are made for speedy adjudication of cases of discrimination brought by parties against the roads, commissioners serving as agents for the parties suing. The penalties for discrimination or unjust charges are quite heavy.

The provisions as to passenger rates remain unchanged. Provision is there made for second-class fares.

"Mr. W. F. Sullivan, 15 W. 33rd street, New York, has said that for six years he has suffered with rheumatism, and for weeks was unable to get about or feed himself. Finally he tried the wonderful remedy, St. Jacob's Oil. "It cured me," he says, "and I have not been troubled with rheumatism since."

G. W. ADAIR, AUCTIONEER,

I AM PREPARING A PLAT AND WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1884, AT 11 O'CLOCK, M. T.

SPLENDID GILTEDGE,

CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY

ON THE CORNER OF

BROAD AND HUNTER STREETS,

In two 25 foot lots fronting on Broad, for Dr. W. F. Westmoreland, trustee, who has legal authority to sell. Title perfect; complete abstract at my office. Sold for benefit of testul que trust. Terms cash. G. W. ADAIR.

Dec. 16, 23, 30 and Jan. 1, 2, 3rd.

W. F. MOURE President.

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

LIA & PERRINS

Imports the most delicious taste and texture.

EXTRACT

SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD
MEATS,
SAUCE, &c.

Tell LIA & PERRINS, our sauce is highly esteemed in India and is in my opinion the best available, as well as the most wh. lesson can be had.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

DR. LEA & PERRINS

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE sold and used throughout the world.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, \$2.00 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper, and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION

For the current week will be an unusually interesting issue, and will contain among other special articles,

"Views from a West End Window."

A delightful literary and humorous meangle by Mr. Joel C. Harris.

"PAUL H. HAYNE."

A gossipy letter on the Great Southern Poet. Giving accounts never before printed, by COLONEL L. W. AVERY.

"THE MAN ABOUT TOWN."

The current gossip and comment of the week in paragraphs.

"TALMAGE ON CHRISTMAS."

An eloquent sermon on the great fetal week by the famous Brooklyn preacher.

"THE WEEK IN SOCIETY."

The affairs and events in the social world for the holiday week, including two special articles on "Echoes from the Mims Party," and "The New Year Receptions for 1884."

Besides the above mass of news, opinions, letters and sketches, our New York correspondence, by wire and by mail, our Washington letter, Bill Arp's quaint philosophical study, and other matters too numerous to mention.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION HAS A REGULAR EDITION OF OVER 12,000.

Advertisers must positively hand in their favors early to ensure classification, display and insertion.

For sale everywhere. Five cents a copy!

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 28, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states: Much colder, fair weather, preceded by light rain storms; northwest winds; rising barometer.

GENERAL GRANT is confined from the effect of a fall which has grown serious. He cannot leave his bed for several weeks.

A WILKES COUNTY man has found a treasure by the uprooting of an oak tree. It is claimed to be part of the hidden jewelry of the fugitive confederate cabinet.

THE METHODS resorted to by M. Paul Bert to secure the exclusion of American pork from French markets has elicited some choice Chicago literature from Dr. Delmar, who accuses the celebrated Frenchman of lying.

MANY EXPRESSIONS of opinion are being received from the west and south by the New York board of trade in favor of the passage of a uniform bankruptcy act. The matter is to be considered by a conference of business men in Washington in January.

THE AMBITION of Stephen A. Dorsey is to be the first republican senator from the state of New Mexico. He is popular with the people of the territory. A determined move is soon to be made for the admission of the territory into the union of states.

THE INVITATION given to Speaker Carlisle by the Commonwealth club of Philadelphia through the hands of ex-Speaker Randall, is said to have a deep political significance. It portends a union of the Carlisle and Randall influences for the purpose of harmony in the election of 1884.

THE SPEAKER makes a defense of his appointment of the committee; the majority of the chairmanships went south because the majority of old members re-elected came from that section, and the traditions of the house are that the old members should have the leading positions. As to Messrs. Buckner and Bland, he declared that their official conduct will prove that their selection was no mistake.

THE OUTBREAK of the Hungarian miners against the Hungarian laborers has had an exceptional origin. The employers of that section have brought over thousands of the lowest classes of Hungary, under contracts the terms of which leave them no better than slaves, and with their labor the the reputations of the state is substituted. This revival of the worst form of slavery in moral Pennsylvania should secure the prayerful consideration of the lachrymose Philadelphia Press.

THE WHISKY BUSINESS.

We hear on all sides that what is known as the whisky ring is a very powerful affair, and it is well known that its representatives, with their credentials concealed about their persons, are never absent from the corridors of the capitol when congress is in session. The whisky ring, powerful as it is, professes to be in deep trouble, and it has gone through the form of making a petition to congress asking for an extension of two years on bonded spirits. In other words, the whisky manufacturers, having so manipulated matters as to receive one extension are now clamoring for another. They ask to be relieved from the duty of paying taxes on their products on the ground that if they were placed on the footing of other citizens they would be greatly embarrassed in the region of their pocketbooks. In other words, bound together by common interests, they demand not only that the government shall cease to regard them as individuals, or as individual firms, but that it shall give them a species of relief that it deems to other citizens.

The whisky distillers admit that they are the victims of overproduction. They not only admit it, but use the fact as an argument to show that the government should reward them for their lack of business foresight. The petition, it is said, is signed by a great many people, but signatures to a petition of this sort ought to have no weight with con-

gress. It has not a single argument, either in reason or in argument to support it. If congress is to draw lines between business men and to venture on class legislation for the purpose of giving relief from taxation it can find wiser interests upon which to visit clemency.

But this is not the point. The whisky interest, as well as all other interests, should be treated as individuals are treated. There is no reason why the whisky men should not be compelled to pay their taxes as other men are compelled to pay theirs. The relief asked for amounts to a government subsidy, and if it is once understood that the government is in the line of voting such subsidies there will be no end to the combinations which will be formed for the purpose of claiming the substantial benefits of such a policy. It need not be said that no combination could be formed that would not be as worthy of the subsidy as the whisky ring. The democratic house has some serious problems before it, but it can simplify matters by dealing with the whisky men as the government should deal with all men.

A PAIR OF CRITICS.

The way of the editor is a hard one. The way of the editor who wants to please everybody is an impossible one. The Talbotton New Era of a late date has the following rather lusty paragraph:

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION had the cheek to publish a silly interview with Dr. Carlton, of Athens, who contends for the payment of the tariff, and our editor didn't like it, and now that the interview has stirred a stir among the republican papers of the north, THE CONSTITUTION is inclined to blame the silly Athens doctor for enticing our people. What is the more to blame for the stirring of the stink, the man of the views or the paper that publishes them?

Nothing could be sillier than the above. Dr. Carlton is a prospective candidate for congress. He has certain views on which he proposes to make his race, if he makes it at all. The people had a right to know the platform on which he asked their suffrage. If the position he assumed is calculated to injure the democratic party in his canvass, it would be all the more injurious if he were elected.

He was frank enough and courageous enough to say that he wanted his people to know precisely where he stood; we printed the interview with him for that reason, and that alone. When we printed it, we dissentient in an editorial, from the views he set forth but stated that he was certainly sincere and earnest in what he said. This position we still hold without change or modification. Nothing that has been said—not even the malodorous suggestion of the New Era—has lessened our personal regard for Dr. Carlton, altered our conception of his duty as journalists or our dissent from his views on the subject of payment for slaves.

But, simultaneously with this charge of the New Era that we have been too outspoken and have said too much, comes the Savannah News, which charges that we have said too little. One of our critics is bewildered at the detonation of a broadside fired through our columns, and the other is disgusted because we are doing a little still-hunting on the account of the democratic party. The News says:

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION says "If Mr. Carlisle is to be reelected, let us hope he will bring with him the even and mildest sort of tariff reform that the democratic party believes in tariff reform, and the majority in the house of representatives will give the country an earnest what it will do with the tariff." Still another says:

WE QUITE SHALL BE QUITE ADVOCATING OUR PRINCIPLES, BECAUSE WE CANNOT IMMEDIATELY PUT THEM IN PRACTICE. A STILL HUNT ON THE PART OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

This has already been aroused.

Tariff reform will insure its triumph. A dousing and dallying policy will lose us the confidence of the people.

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democrats into declaring for practically free trade, will exhaust all the resources of sectional prejudice and slander to elect the republican protection candidates.

THE DEAD OF THE YEAR.

Comparatively few distinguished men were buried in the year that is now nearly ended; but still the list is not altogether without illustrious names. The death of M. Leon Gambetta, at the age of forty-four and at the height of his power over the masses of the French republic, was perhaps the most striking loss. In the world of art the death of Gustav Dore, as well as the death of the great composer, Richard Wagner, will cause the year to be often recalled. Georgia lost Alexander H. Stephens, who died in harness. The philanthropist, Peter Cooper, died at an age that very few reach, as did Archbishop Purcell. Of other eminent men who passed away during the year, there should be mentioned Elisha Allen, Hawaiian minister and dean of the diplomatic corps; General Chanzy, who died at Chalons, near Paris; William A. Scaver, editor of Harper's Magazine; Lot M. Morrill, ex-United States senator; ex-Governor Morgan, of New York; Prince Gortschakoff, ex-chancellor of the Russian empire; Timothy O. Howe, postmaster general; Alfred de Lacour, the well known writer of French plays and ballads; ex-Chief Justice George Sharwood, of Pennsylvania; Tom Thumb or Charles Hayward Stratton, who died at the age of forty-five; Judge Jeremiah S. Black, who died peacefully at his home in York, Pennsylvania; Count de Chambord, the bourbon pretender, who died in great agony at Frohsdorf, in Austria; Mrs. Robert Toombs, Hugh J. Hastings, editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser; General James B. Steedman, and Nathaniel Head, ex-governor of New Hampshire.

SILK CULTURE IN THIS COUNTRY.

Georgia started out as a silk growing colony, and recent experiments in different sections of the state indicate a reviving interest in this great and profitable industry.

The women's silk culture association, of Philadelphia, has probably accomplished

more than any similar society in the introduction and extension of sericulture in this country. During the past three years the work of actual silk-raising, undertaken under the auspices of this organization, has made gratifying progress, although the results do not make any great show in figures. The industry is not likely to be inaugurated upon a large scale by syndicates of capitalists, but will probably be engaged in by farmers' wives and children as a means of adding to their slender incomes. The main thing to be done at the outset is to convince persons likely to be most interested in the matter that there is more real profit in raising silk than there is in butter and eggs. Once started in any section where apple trees and corn do well, there is no doubt of the thrifty growth of the mulberry tree, and where that grows silk worms will flourish.

Exaggerated accounts of silk culture and its profits frequently find their way into print, but the following matter of fact statement based upon the experience of an old North Carolina silk-grower is sufficiently encouraging, and his estimate will apply to almost any section of Georgia. Two hundred mulberry trees will do well on two acres of land, and will yield about 30,000 pounds of leaves. About sixteen pounds of leaves will make one pound of fresh cocoons, which will yield about 1,765 pounds of fresh cocoons. These, stilled, will yield about 588 pounds. Dried cocoons of good quality should bring about \$2 per pound, or \$1,176. The expenses for labor, fuel and sundries will not exceed \$100, all told. This deducted from the above \$1,176 will leave \$1,016, on two acres of land and in one month's time. At the silk fair to be held next May, in Philadelphia the exhibit will doubtless be such as to give the industry a new impetus, especially in the south. Some of our progressive Georgia women may be expected to come to the front at this exposition and the outcome of their experiments during the past three years will be awaited with interest.

JUDGES PARDEE and Billings, of the United States circuit court, have issued an order to the effect that United States commissioners shall hereafter hold their offices subject to the following conditions, a violation of which will be considered a sufficient cause for removal: namely: That no commissioner shall have any office or place of business or any card of advertisement in the United States building, known as the customhouse building. This rule does not apply to those commissioners who act only to take affidavits to be used in the business of the courts and of the various offices connected with the collection of customs. That no commissioner shall have any clerk, messenger, or representative in connection with any business pertaining to his official duties. All processes and notices issued by commissioners must be served by commissioners personally or by sworn deputies of the marshal of the district. That no commissioner shall ask or receive any money for services or costs, or fees in any proceeding with reference to any marinier's certificate from any party until after the said costs or fees have been taxed by the clerk, from whom taxation an appeal may be taken and brought before either of the judges summarily and without delay, and may be heard either by the court or by the judge at Washington.

THE NEW COMET is getting in position for the summer campaign.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THAT VETERAN correspondent, F. A. B., of the Philadelphia Press, claims to have thoroughly sounded the troubled waters of Ohio politics. His resume of the senatorial situation is interesting reading, after making the necessary allowances, and knocking off the usual percentage. It is said that the dominant element is almost as much opposed to Thurman as to Pendleton. It is charged that Thurman sulks when Hoadly was nominated. Pendleton is in for the fight and is full of it, but he is supposed to be willing to make any combination to defeat Payne, who represents a new and vigorous element. There are dark horses, of course, but they are not to be considered. Henry B. Payne is believed to be the coming man.

EDITOR MURAT HALSTEAD is still recruiting his army to put down the new rebellion. We trust Editor Halstead had a merry Christmas.

PERHAPS Mr. Barnum could whitewash Keffer and use him as a substitute for the white elephant.

MR. E. MARION CRAWFORD, the novelist, is twenty-nine years old and a nephew of Uncle Sam Ward, the celebrated lobbyist and dandy-out. Mr. Crawford was born in Italy, and educated in England, America and India. He is a good linguist, and writes a new novel every thirty days when the humor seizes him. "The Roman Singer," now running through the Atlantic Monthly, was written in twenty-eight days, and some of the chapters already published give evidence of that fact. Before the year is out, if nothing happens, Mr. Crawford will have written two dozen novels, a play and a comic opera. His last book "To Leeward" is dedicated to his Uncle Sam.

IT is said that Dorsey's ranch in New Mexico is about to pass into the hands of a receiver. The republican party is in pretty much the same fix.

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THE LONDON TIMES has an article on "Cattle in Poetry." Some of these days THE CONSTITUTION proposes to have an article on "Poetry in Cattle," with copious allusions to the beautiful Jersey that wanders in the pastures of Wade, Judge Hopkins, Ladd Hill and other Atlantians who are developing their aesthetic tastes in this direction.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL and Queen Victoria were born during the same year. They also live in the same country.

JOHN HAY proposes to build a palatial residence in Washington. This shows the ups and downs of the vicissitudes, so to speak, of North American life. John Hay was once an honored and respected journalist; then he became a dialect poet. One false step leads to another, and he is stranded in Washington.

OUR ESTIMATED DEMOCRATIC EXCHANGES are beginning to explain what a "tariff for revenue only" means. As such particular democrats give it a different meaning, there are signs of a general disagreement. It is time to call in the doctor.

IT is stated that EDITOR S. ROMEO REED, of Cincinnati, is about to compose a fresh essay on state sovereignty.

THERE are public men in this country who consider it part of wisdom to say nothing upon the liquor question. Last year Governor Foster, of Ohio, wrote to the governors of all the states asking for a resume of the local liquor laws, with some estimates of how rigidly they were enforced. Early and full replies came from every quarter, with the exception of Pennsylvania. From Harrisburg many envelopes came, but no information. The governor's private secretary sent a letter stating that the communication from the governor of Ohio had been received and referred to Governor Patterson. The Governor, Patterson, wrote, saying that the letter had been referred to the attorney-general. And by organizing a democratic party into reaction from the sensible movement that led to Greeley's nomination. The Republicans will postpone real tariff reforms for a full decade. The News and its allies are playing into the hands of the New York Times, the Chicago Tribune, the Boston Herald and other free trade republican journals, who, after bullying the

publican. The Boston Journal also said that he would make an a1 congressman, but he refuses to run.

LAST winter, when Mr. Windom was a candidate before the legislature of Minnesota for re-election to the seat he had vacated, sought to injure him among his constituents by bringing picture of the house he had built for himself in Washington, and it undoubtedly

THE STATES AROUND.
FROM VIRGINIA TO TEXAS, AND
KENTUCKY TO FLORIDA.

The Death of Archbishop Perche, of Louisiana—General McKenzie Sent to the Military Insane Asylum—The Riot at Attendale, South Carolina—General Items.

By telegraph to The Constitution.

SAN ANTONIO, December 27.—The continued mental depression of General McKenzie has led his friends to send him to the military insane asylum at Washington. He goes in charge of Lieutenant Rogers and Middleton.

Jackson, Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., December 27.—A saw-mill owned by Lamborn & Noel was burned to the ground, together with a large quantity of lumber. An adjoining building was also destroyed. The total loss is \$60,000.

Petersburg, Virginia.

PETERSBURG, December 27.—Tuck Barnes, in Northampton county, was shot and killed by his brother Jack Barnes, on Christmas day. The murderer was arrested and taken before the magistrate who committed him to jail. He is believed to be insane.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, December 27.—The residence of Rev. G. Q. Andrews, together with the furniture, clothing and library, was burned last night. The family escaped in their night clothes, but Mrs. Andrews's mother was badly burned about the hands and face. The loss is \$7,000.

Charlotte, North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, December 27.—While the freight train was crossing the bridge over Long creek, on the Chester and Lenoir narrow gauge railroad to-day, it burst through into the creek. Joe Hendon, fireman, was scalped to death, and Wm. Simmon, brakeman, was killed by the car falling on him.

Houston, Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, December 27.—Last evening on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson railroad, near Clear creek, an engine while switching came in collision with a hand car, slightly injuring a contractor named E. F. Lewis, and killing two employees; Henry, a blacky, colored, and another employee was fatally crushed.

Key West, Florida.

KEY WEST, Fla., December 27.—The New York papers of the 19th inst. report that the steamer Egyptian Monarch, which arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst., left with about 500 bales of cotton for the Florida reefs where she grounded on November the 14th. Nearly 350 bales of the cotton have been brought by the wreckers, and as many are coming in nearly every day, great doubt exists whether it will be possible to get the remainder off. The Egyptian Monarch. By the 19th the exact number of bales jettisoned should have been known and it is thought that another steamer grounded about December 28.

Chattanooga, Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, December 27.—Tobe Luck of Meigs county, was brought to the city last night by Marshal Rector on the charge of moonshining. He was before Commissioner Barton to-day, and committed to jail to await trial.

John C. Mankin, of Kinston, and Miss Eva Fuquhar, were married to day at the residence of the bride's brother, Rev. Dr. Manker, officiating.

A new post office has been established at William's just across the Georgia line, to be called Poosville, with William Poe as postmaster.

Bastrop, Louisiana.

BASTROP, December 27.—Miss Stevenson, a young lady living in this parish, was shot and killed on Christmas day by a young man named Kitchen. Kitchen picked up an old pistol that had been lying about the house unseen for a long time, and pointing it at himself, pulled the trigger, and the bullet discharged, the ball striking her in the face and going through her head. Miss Stevenson died in twenty-four hours after.

Galveston, Texas.

GALVESTON, December 27.—The first train crossed the Achafalaya bridge on the Texas Pacific railroad yesterday. The structure is now completed and trains are passing over it regularly. The work was commenced on the bridge, which is situated 120 miles west of New Orleans, in January, 1883. The high water caused a suspension of labor during the winter months and much trouble was experienced on account of the rapid changes in the water level, causing frequent delays. Since June, 1883, day and night, the forces have been constantly employed. The bridge is 1,445 feet long, and consists of two twisted spans, 233 feet long, one fixed span 16 feet long, the draw span 203 feet long, and 73 feet of truss approaches. The spans are of iron, of the Pratt pattern, and the piers are wrought and cast iron. The cylinders are filled compactly with gunpowder and are immersed in water below high water, and rise from 70 to 150 feet below ground. Cost of structure was about \$600,000.

Anderson, South Carolina.

ALLENDALE, S. C., December 27.—The circumstances of the riot were as follows: John Hudlett, one of the marshals of the town, his sons John and Tom, and his grandson Evan and Joyce strange, had an alteration and fight with Frank Weaver and Uley Middleton, during which the two Strange boys were wounded. Returning from the fight which had been carried on with Frank Weaver and Middleton got nearly out of town, the Hudlett party met L. B. and Frank O'Bryan and Guy Allen, returning from a dinner party when one of the Strange boys insulted them. Frank O'Bryan presented the insult and a general fight ensued, in which sticks and knives and pistols were freely used. Sam Strange and his friends fled, but the cylinders were discharged, the ball striking her in the face and going through her head. Miss Stevenson died in twenty-four hours after.

New Orleans, Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—At ten this morning the condition of Archbishop Perche had not improved. He seems to be getting weaker, and there is no chance of his recovery. The archbishop's physicians think he will not live through the day. He has already received the last sacraments of the church in the presence of his confessor, Right Rev. Bishop Francis Xavier Leyen; of his vicar-general, Rev. Father G. R. Redmond, and Dr. Chase, chancellor of the diocese. Several priests and representatives of the Catholic community assisted in the preparation ceremony. The archbishop took an affectionate farewell of his physician and colleagues early on Wednesday morning, calling them around his bedside for that purpose. Archbishop Perche was born at Angers, France, on Jan. 10, 1811. He was educated at the seminary of Angers, and was ordained a priest September 19th, 1834. In 1837, when Bishop Flaget of Bardstown, and afterward bishop of Louisville and Bardstown, went to Europe, he invited the services of Father Perche, offering the bishop his services as a missionary, which were accepted, and on his arrival in this country he began his labors in Kentucky and founded a seminary at Louisville. In 1842 he was transferred to New Orleans, and when he became chaplain of the Achafalaya convent, which office he held until April, 1857, Father Perche founded in 1842 the New Orleans Propagator of Catholicity, of which he was principal editor until 1859. On May 1, 1859, he was consecrated bishop coadjutor of Archbishop Odin, with imposable censures, in the New Orleans cathedral, and when the position of bishop became vacant, Mynhardt, spoke in eloquent terms of the estimation, love and veneration entertained by the people of the diocese for their new bishop. He was made a canon of the cathedral chapter, and his many charitable acts endeared him to the people, among whom he was buried with zeal and piety. The new bishop was not long in the episcopacy, however, for he died on May 1, 1860, and Bishop Perche became the archbishop of the diocese of New Orleans.

Archbishop Perche died at 9:30 this evening.

THE MOTION TO DISMISS.

A motion to dissolve the injunction obtained by the New Orleans National bank, prohibiting the interference with the mail matter addressed to the bank for the Louisiana lottery company, is still being argued before Judge Fardeau in the United States circuit court. Messrs. Moore, Brewster and Mather made arguments for the bank and the lottery company, followed by Mr. Manry on behalf of the government. The court took a recess until to-morrow. Attorney General Brewster will make the closing argument.

Southern Sundries.

A large sugar crop in Louisiana is counted on for the coming year.

Fifty two buildings are now in course of erection at Gainesville, Fla.

The population of Kaufman county, Texas, was in 1850, 1,200; in 1853, 25,000.

Eighty amendments to the state constitution will be voted on in Louisiana in April.

The new cotton factory at Selma, Alabama, is to be a monument to the enterprise of that state.

Colonel W. P. Cooper, of Alexandria Valley, Ala. has, will make 10,000 pounds of bacon this year.

A Wakulla, Fla., county man this year raised

twenty-eight barrels of syrup on one half acre of land.

It is declared that Birmingham, Alabama, can make from a price which makes her independent of tariff and protective parties.

Colonel E. B. Browder, the well known southern cotton planter, has purchased several plantations in West Carroll parish, Louisiana.

There are 50,000 sections of school land in Texas. That is to say there are 32,000,000 of acres, worth at minimum prices, \$54,000,000. What a legacy to the children!

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Education Last Night—New Mexico Elected—Report.

The board of education met last night with a nearly full attendance. Superintendent Slaton made the following report, which will be read with interest:

Gentlemen of the Board of Education: In accordance with the laws of the government of the schools, my report for the twelfth year is herewith respectfully presented.

During the scholastic year ending June 29, 1883, as in the general system by which they were conducted, there were 1,000 schools, 1,000 teachers, 10,000 scholars, 10,000 parents, and 10,000 changes took place in our public schools yet, if we consider the work accomplished and the results obtained as evidenced by examination papers, it is evident that great progress has been made in all departments. I know nothing that has happened to regard the advancement of the pupils, if you except the suspension of schools in December 1882.

The teachers did their best to keep in tact their several grades to the end of term.

Accommodations.—By the removal of the boys' high school to its present temporary rooms, sufficient accommodations were made for the pupils of the high school, but the high school building, to meet the wants of the city, needs a large hall in which general exercises might be held.

The building of a house for the male high school is now in progress, and it is therefore suggested that for this purpose a lot be purchased and a suitable school house thereon be built as soon as practicable.

The schools would again suffer the ill of a suspension in December (1883) if our teachers had not, with the permission of your honorable board, closed their doors, and so far as possible kept their work assigned for a ten month session. Keeping this fact in mind, the average standard of scholarship attained is all that could be desired.

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**BANK
OF THE
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.**
CASH CAPITAL \$100,000.00
SUNK IN FUND \$50,000.00
SHAREHOLDERS (with unnumbered prop-
erty worth over a million dollars) Individually
Listed.

JAMES, Banker BUYS AND
SELLS Bonds and Stocks, and pays interest at
the rate of 4 per cent per annum on money.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN
BROKER AND DEALER IN STOCKS AND BONDS
OFFICE

GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.
(Pryor Street Entrance)

GEORGIA COTTON, PRODUCE
AND

STOCK EXCHANGE,
PAINE, ROWLAND & CO., Managers.
Broker in Cotton, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Sides,
Lard and Coffee, Futures, also Stocks of all kinds,
and Petroleum bought and sold on margin,

NO. 9 NORTH BROAD ST.,
ATLANTA, GA.
Refer to Gate City National Bank.

20 PER CENT.

In the cattle business on the co-operative plan,
Sellers receive 20 per cent. Stock sold in amounts
to suit. For particulars, address Western Land
and Cattle Co., Box 2567, Denver, Colorado.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

FONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 27, 1883.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.
Bid Asked.

Georgia 100 106 Atlanta 7...110 112

100 112 Augusta 7...103 111

100 120 Atlanta 6...101 104

Brown 100 104 Boston 6...105 106

100 116 Columbia 6...92 96

100 104 104 106 At. & Char.

100 108 At. & Char.

100 110 At. & Char. & G.

100 106 Com. & 108

100 106 T. V. & G

RAILROAD BONDS.

Georgia 147 149 Central 87 68

100 110 Aug. & Sav... 115 117

100 110 A. & W. P. 98 100

100 100 C. & A. 28 30

By Telegrams.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The share market opened generally lower, but before the first call an advance of 1/2 to 1/4 per cent took place. Union Pacific, the Grangers, Manitoba, and Central Pacific were the strongest shares. After 11 a. m. Western Union was decidedly weak, selling down 13/4 per cent. The general market declined in sympathy. From the time mentioned until the close the market continued feverish and lower. Villards were feature of afternoon trading; Oregon and Transcontinental fell off 2/4 per cent; Northern Pacific 1 1/4; Northwest 1 1/2; St. Paul 1 1/2; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 1 1/4; Omaha preferred 1 1/4; in the active list, Lake Shore declined 1/4; Canadian Pacific 1; Canada Southern 1/4; Lackawanna 1/4; Louisville and Nashville 1/4; Missouri Pacific 1/4; Union Pacific 1 1/2. The market closed weak. Compared with last night's closing the Grangers, Villards, Central Pacific, Lackawanna, Louisville and Nashville, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Erie, Union Pacific, Wabash and Western Union were off 1/4 to 2/4 per cent lower, while Manitoba, Pacific Mail, Canada Southern, and Pacific, Denver, Kansas and Texas were 1/4 to 3/4 per cent higher. Sales 269,000 shares.

Avanture, 100 100 1/4; Money 2 1/2%. Sub-
total balance 118,200; currency 7,247,
000. Governmental strong: 4 1/2%; 4 1/2%; 4 1/2%; 100.

State Bonds steady.

A. A. Class A 2 to 8... 82 Manhattan Elec... 42%

Co. Class A 2 to 8 Memphis & Char... 36

Co. Class A 6 to 12 Metropolitain Elec... 90

Co. Class A 6 to 12 New England Elec... 100

Georgia 7s mor. 104 106 108 108 108 108 108

N.C. & S.L. 52 52 52 52 52 52 52

New Jersey Central 83/4

L. & N. 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

North Carolina old... 50 50 50 50 50 50 50

S. Y. Central... 112 112 112 112 112 112 112

N. Y. Elevated... 105 105 105 105 105 105 105

Or. & Cal. 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

St. L. & San Fran... 20 20 20 20 20 20 20

S. C. brown... 104 104 104 104 104 104 104

Tennessee new... 38 38 38 38 38 38 38

do preferred 190 190 190 190 190 190 190

Virginia consol... 41 41 41 41 41 41 41

Virginia consol... 110 110 110 110 110 110 110

Quicksilver... 125 125 125 125 125 125 125

do preferred 25 25 25 25 25 25 25

Adams Express... 93/4 93/4 93/4 93/4 93/4 93/4 93/4

Reading... 55 55 55 55 55 55 55

Chicago & Alton... 125 125 125 125 125 125 125

St. Louis & San... 125 125 125 125 125 125 125

Richmond & Dan... 184 184 184 184 184 184 184

Richmond & Dan... 125 125 125 125 125 125 125

do preferred 125 125 125 125 125 125 125

Del. & R. Grand... 28 28 28 28 28 28 28

Del. & R. Grand... 92 92 92 92 92 92 92

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Den. & Rio Grand... 92 92 92 92 92 92 92

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BUSINESS VIEWS.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION SUS-TAINED.

Brief Interview With Several Leading Dealers in Fertilizers-The Proposition That Reduction Reduces Steadily Maintained and Clearly Established-A Good Outlook.

The interview with Major Campbell Wallace, published in yesterday's Constitution, appeared to be regarded in many quarters as a sufficient answer to the complaints recently made by Mr. Raoul in the matter of the proposed reduction in fertilizer rates by the railroad commission. A Constitution reporter met several leading business men and found that their views upon the subject were substantially the same.

M. PENDLETON, of the Pendleton Guano company, in reply to a question, said:

"The commission's proposed change in fertilizer rates does not affect the foreign manufacturers to any appreciable extent. The reduction will be mainly felt on short hauls. All of the roads, with the exception of the Central, had lower rates, before the establishment of the commission, than the new rates, unless we except the Central's rates on long hauls from Savannah. I am satisfied that the proposed reduction will not average over ten or eleven per cent, and still less on long hauls. Mr. Raoul's policy is to fight the Atlanta manufacturers, in order to discriminate in favor of Savannah, with a view to securing long hauls for his road."

"What is the benefit of the reduction?"

"The larger gets the benefit, of course. Competition forces this result. The effect of it may be seen in the fact that we are now offering our fertilizers at lower rates than ever before."

M. A. D. ADAIR, of the firm of Adair Brothers & Co., was the next party seen.

"Mr. Adair," said the reporter, "you have probably seen the recent interviews with Mr. Raoul, of the Central, and Major Wallace, of the railroad commission; what is your view of the matter?"

"The proposed reduction," said Mr. Adair, "will average about 11 per cent. Mr. Raoul must have made an off-hand statement when he said the reduction would reach 25 per cent, or he may have been incorrectly quoted. The reduction will be mainly due to the price of fertilizers, and dealers and farmers will receive the benefit of it. The reduction will work out satisfactorily. The through rate is already below the figures allowed by the commission, and our roads will certainly be able to stand the new rates."

M. J. W. HARVEY, of J. W. Harve & Co., dealers in fertilizers, was approached and sounded by the reporter.

"I think," said Mr. Harve, "that this reduction instead of reaching 25 per cent, will not amount to more than 10 or 11 per cent upon an average. It will not benefit foreign manufacturers, as there are 30,000 tons of fertilizers made annually in this state at Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus and Rome. The farmers will receive the benefits of the reduction as the business is drifting largely into direct sales, either to farmer's clubs or to country merchants. The reduction comes at a time before the making of contracts for the coming season. Dealing in fertilizers is never quite so lucrative as they have ascertained the rates to the point where the stuff is to be shipped. This is because the rates of freight enter materially into the price of the fertilizers. When we can get low rates we are able to sell proportionately lower."

ON THE SAME LINE.

Another prominent business man, who deals largely in fertilizers, said to the reporter:

"You may write it down that the reduction in fertilizer rates benefits the consumer. Competition naturally forces this result. In point of fact, the consumers are now getting fertilizers at lower rates than ever before. The competition among the manufacturers of fertilizers has resulted in reducing the prices paid by farmers 25 per cent or more, less than was the case five years ago. The shrinkage is entirely due to the foreign manufacturers."

"How about the practical workings of the proposed reduction?"

"The change of rates by the commission affects shipments for short distances very much more than for longer distances. To illustrate: Under the present tariff the rate from Savannah to Atlanta is \$3.80 per ton. The proposed change makes it \$3.50 per ton, and like changes on all station between here and Macon, which is about ten per cent reduction. Now, as two-thirds of the Central's business comes through Macon, going to the Atlanta station, the reduction will be proportionately less than this cannot be the twenty-five per cent reduction as claimed by Captain Raoul."

"The action of the commission is eminently wise in making the reduction for short distances. For instance, the present rate from Atlanta to Griffin is \$2 per ton, while the present rate from Savannah to Griffin is \$3.90 per ton, although the distance is five times greater from Savannah to Griffin than from Atlanta to that place. Under the new rate from Savannah to Griffin about \$3.30 per ton will be charged, while the rate from Atlanta will be about \$1.35 per ton. The simple statement of these figures will convince people of the justice of the proposed change."

FRIENDLESS AND POOR.

J. C. KING, a Mechanic, seeks to Shave Off His Moustache With Gum Opium.

Yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, J. C. King, the mechanic, went into a drug-store on Marietta street, and succeeded in purchasing a drachm of gum opium. He then proceeded to his room on the second floor of the building at 200 Marietta street. After a few minutes he informed his wife that life was a burden to him, and that poverty and a dearth of friends rendered his existence a burden which he no longer cared to bear.

"I am going to kill myself," he said, and forthwith he swallowed the drug.

His wife sprang to him and attempted to prevent him from swallowing the poison, but she was too late. She then summoned Dr. Allen D. Johnson and proceeded to the office of Dr. Allen D. Johnson, and soon had that physician beside her husband. When Dr. Johnson reached King's room he found the would-be-suicide sitting on a chair apparently asleep. He was aroused but refused to take an enema or to allow anything to be done for him. After a good deal of trouble the doctor at last succeeded in making the man vomit, and when he had done so a part of the opium came up. He was then walked for a time and made a trip or two to the suburbs until the effects of the opium wore off.

King, about forty-five years of age and has a wife and two children. He is very poor and it is said his domestic relations are not pleasant.

A TRUTHFUL DREAM.

An Atlanta Dreamer of Burglars and Awakes to Find His Mutation.

Night before last Mr. Milton A. Smith, who resides at 415 Washington street, was repeatedly aroused from his slumbers by bad dreams. Soon after falling asleep Wednesday night he dreamt that a burglar was in his room, and with closed eyes saw him ransacking the bureau drawers. So vivid was the vision that passed before him that Mr. Smith awoke with a yell, hoping thereby to frighten away the thief, but when Harry Kite, his negro slave, ran around the room he realized that it was only a dream. Congratulating himself upon his escape from a fight with a burglar, Mr. Smith laid down and was soon lost in sleep again, but again the dream came. In his second dream he awoke and grappled with the burglar and a terrible fight ensued. The thief was strong

and finding himself defeated and fearing arrest, he fought with all his strength. Large drops of perspiration ran down Mr. Smith's face as he tried to overpower the burglar, and when he awoke from the third sleep his body was bathed in sweat. The third time Mr. Smith went to sleep and the third time the same dream came to him, and when he awoke, sleep was again impossible. About daylight, after tossing and turning until he was worn out, Mr. Smith arose and dressed. He then walked out into his garden, and the first thing which struck his eye was his open stable door. The open door appeared rather peculiar as Mr. Smith had just found the right bridge. He at once went up to the stable and was greatly surprised to find his mule gone. At once his dream recurred to his mind and investigation revealed the fact that the stable door had been broken off and that mule, saddle and bridle had been stolen. Mr. Smith at once repaired to police headquarters where he reported his loss. The mule is a black mare mule. She is shod in front and has scars on her head made by a halter.

A LOST CHILD OR TWO.

A Small Citizen of Madison Awaits His Parents at 11 Hunter Street.

Yesterdays was a good day for lost children, but in no instance was there a Charley Ross disappearance.

Early in the afternoon Captain Crim ran upon a three-year-old lad on Whitehall street, who was greatly distressed and could not find his way to his father's place of business or to his home. The little miss was quite intelligent and Captain Crim found no trouble in ascertaining from her that her home was on Fair street and that her father's name was Jacobson. The captain quickly conducted her to her father's place of business on Decatur street.

About dark a lady and gentleman appeared at the stationhouse and reported the loss of their five-year-old son. They were greatly agitated and in response to inquiries stated that the lad followed his mother's house on Whitehall street, saying that a small boy who had by some means become separated from his parents was at her house, and that she would be sure to find him.

The search had failed to find him up to the hour of their appearance at police headquarters.

A description of the child was entered on the books, but no intelligence of his whereabouts had been received up to midnight.

Late last night a note was received at headquarters from Mrs. M. C. Wilson, who resides at 311 East Hunter street, saying that a small boy who had by some means become separated from his parents was at her house, and that she would be sure to find him.

Mrs. Wilson's note stated that the boy gave his name as Lee Shields. From her conversation with him Mrs. Wilson believes that his home is at Madison, Georgia. The little boy says that his father's name is Lewis Shields, and that he come to town to see Aunt Ida. He is quite intelligent, but not old enough to tell where he is from or to tell enough to trace his home. When Mrs. Wilson's note was received it was thought that the child was the one Mr. and Mrs. Martin were looking for, but the name given by the boy dispelled that idea.

CHRISTMAS TREES.

St. Phillips, Church of Christ and the First Presbyterian-Church-Interesting Occasions.

The festival and Christmas tree of St. Phillips' Sunday-school was held last night in the chapel. The auditorium was comfortably filled with the school's little ones and their friends. The tree presented a handsome appearance, as it was covered with presents of various sorts and sizes.

Mr. Foutie presided and opened the festival services in the usual way.

Mr. Sam Bradley presided at the organ and led the school in singing the carols.

The first three carols were as follows:

First carol—All Hail With Joy.

Second carol—Hallelujah.

Third carol—it Came Upon the Midnigh

Cleat.

After the singing of these carols Santa Claus appeared and distributed the presents. Mr. T. H. Austin made a good Santa Claus.

At the conclusion of the distribution another carol was sung and the audience was dismissed.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHRISTMAS TREE.

Yesterday afternoon the infant class of the First Presbyterian Sabbath-school and the members of the Mission assembled in the basement of the church to enjoy their Christmas festivities. The Christmas tree showed off to conspicuous advantage, and the genial gentleman who personated Santa Claus, acted his part to perfection. The distribution of gifts delighted the little ones, and everything passed off charmingly. One of the most important features of the occasion was the super-painted features of the Mission children. The banquet was a complete success, and yesterday evening was remembered as a red letter day in the calendar of the happy children who attended this joyous festival.

AT THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

At an early hour last evening a large crowd of smiling Sabbath-school children, their parents and friends, thronged the Hunter street Christian church. The occasion was the usual Christmas tree festival of the Sabbath-school, and it was evident from the outset that every preparation had been made to insure a delightful evening. The Christmas tree was a handsome affair, well laden with gifts, and the exercises of the occasion were beautiful and appropriate. The festival at the Christian church was among the most notable of the present holiday season.

HE NAMES HIS ASSIGNEE.

A. B. Andrews, the Whitehall Clothier, Projects an His Creditors Like.

At a late hour night before last A. B. Andrews, the clothier at No. 16 Whitehall street, made an assignment.

Mr. Andrews has been in the clothing business his present stand for 10 years, and has established a large trade and a record long list of good patrons. He was punctual in all of his transactions and when the intelligence of his failure went out yesterday it created quite a surprise. The facts of the enterprise are not above these: Mr. Andrews has been for a long time past buying almost exclusively from John Pare & Co., New York city. The house was one of the largest and considered one of the most reliable in New York. They knew Mr. Andrews well and the result of that business was an argument that Pare & Co. should at all times protect Mr. Andrews.

Pare & Co. were backing A. B. Andrews.

The fourth of the present month, Pare & Co. failed. Their failure was a big one and involved in the failure of A. B. Andrews. When Pare & Co. failed they held Mr. Andrews' note for \$1,112.47 due on the 24th inst., and when the 24th arrived Mr. Andrews was unable to meet it. Had Pare & Co. not failed they would have protected the note, and Mr. Andrews' assignment would not have occurred. Finding that he could not meet the note, Mr. Andrews decided to give all of his creditors an equal showing, and late Wednesday night signed the articles of assignment in which Mr. Zach Castleberry is named as the assignee. Mr. Andrews' liabilities are about \$13,000 and his assets about \$1,000. His creditors are all hand notes, money and accounts, and by careful management will more than pay out. Mr. Andrews' many friends will regret to hear of his reverse.

WILL WE EXHIBIT?

THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CITY SAY WE MUST.

Short Talks on the Proposition to Have a Collective Atlanta Exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition—What the Manufacturers Say—An Offer From a Prominent Citizen.

The proposition that Atlanta should make a collective exhibit of their manufactures in New Orleans was the general topic of discussion yesterday. It was received with approval. Many people who showed apathy about the late cotton exposition in this city are earnestly in favor of Atlanta profiting by the New Orleans exposition, since they have seen by experience the enormous results that have come from the Atlanta exposition.

A SUGGESTION FROM A PROMINENT MAN.

A prominent citizen said yesterday:

"I would be willing to give \$250 or even \$500 to see Atlanta make this exhibit in good shape. If some such man as Mr. H. L. Kimball could be put in general charge of the exhibit, and go to New Orleans and secure a wing of the main building for Atlanta's use, it would be a success. If an Atlanta annex could be secured our exhibit should be arranged there, and every approach, gateway or arch leading to this annex, should have Atlanta on it and it should be distinct from Atlanta exhibits. Why, the city will be the best announced in the New Orleans papers at Mr. Kimball, or any other commissioner the manufacturers of Atlanta might select, had come to New Orleans for the purpose of getting a large space for a collective exhibit of Atlanta manufacturers, would be worth thousands of dollars to this city. The exhibit itself would be worth as much as the late exposition. It is to manufacturers that Atlanta most depends for her future growth, and a proper exhibit at New Orleans will catch the drift of capital and enterprise that is now setting toward the south. We cannot afford to miss the chance."

MR. ROBERT WINSHIP.

Mr. Robert Winship, of the Winship gin factory, said:

"I am most heartily in favor of the movement. We regard the exposition as one at which we are obliged to exhibit our gins and make an exhibit of oil pressed bricks molded brick of various shapes and our regular stock brick.

We will arrange these in artistic shapes and show what can be done in the way of interior decoration, old fashioned fireplaces and mantels with brick.

Our brick is already famous throughout the southern states. Atlanta cannot afford to forsake an exhibit at New Orleans, and we will hold up our end when we determine to do so."

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